a very different matter-down South.

Just as it expected, the Journal's pro-

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Republican Editorial Excursion. Members of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association who intend to join the excursion to Old Point Comfort, next month, and who desire transportation to Cincinnati, can get the same by sending their names to W. H. Smith, chairman executive committee, Indianapolis

It is said that the reputation of being a wit in Congress destroys a member's fitness for supreme positions where solemnity and equipoise of brain are demanded. But Mr. Bynum is not a wit.

CANADA's acreage of barley has been reduced 20 per cent. in view of the increase of duty imposed by the McKinley bill, which goes to show that the ip porter thinks that he pays the du rather than the consumer.

In the Seventeenth Illinois district Hon. Edward Lane, the present Democratic member, has been renominated. He is one of the Illinois Democrats who has the courage of his convictions, and in his speech of acceptance, as in Congress, assailed all liberal pension legis-

THERE can be some excuse for a paper like the Charleston News to say that the Union veteran was "a soldier for revenue only," and that the Nashville American should call him a "beggar" and denounce the Grand Army as a "pilferer upon the public bounty." but there is no excuse for that brutality which leads Mr. Cleveland's pet organ, Puck, to earicature him as a bloated loafer.

SEVERAL States have stringent regulations regarding the sale of oleomar garine, but the late decision of the Supreme Court nullifies them to the extent that citizens of other States can send that article in original packages into the State where the sale is restricted in spite of the laws. Another decision in that line by Chief-justice Fuller would quite wipe out the boundaries of States.

QUEEN VICTORIA is seventy-one years old to-day. She has been queen since June 21, 1837, but was not crowned until a year later. That is, she has been at the head of the British government fiftythree years. During that period sixteen different men have been President of the United States. Van Buren was in the first year of his term when Victoria ascended the throne.

THE Republican Senate in New Jersey, being that a thorough secret ballot bill kould not be passed by the Demoera ic Assembly, passed the Democrecic substitute as being better than nothing. But Governor Abbett was very strenuous at first for a law something like the Massachusetts law, but changed his mind when he found that such a law would make New Jersey Re-

Ir is stated that certain prominent leaders in the Mormon Church have come to the conclusion that the recent decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the Edmunds law, makes further attempts to sustain their peculiar doctrines impossible. Consequently the Mormon church is no longer an institution for the propagation of polygamous marriages, and the doctrine of polygamy will be no longer taught.

A COURT in Kansas has decided that liquor in jugs and beer in bottles are not original packages within the meaning of the laws of the United States, and that those only are original packages which bear the stamps of the internal revenue. This appears to be a sensible decision, and, if it is sustained, will have a depressing influence upon those who are counting on large gains by retailing liquor in small bottles in prohibitory and high-license States.

A New York newspaper has published replies from a number of senior classes of colleges throughout the land on the tariff question, and finds a majority of them favoring free trade. In this connection there is one point to be remempered. The pure theories of political economy as taught in the colleges-and only rudimentary teaching it is-are taken from the universal point of view with regard to the greatest good to the greatest number of the whole world's inhabitants. Whether the most prosperous nation on earth wants to divide up its good things with the rest of the orld, in order to secure this "greatest good to the greatest number," is a question they do not go into very deeply.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court refusing a writ of habeas

constitutional, it having been demonstrated that execution by electricity is less painful than the usual method, there was no warrant for the interference of the United States Court. The application for a writ of error is also denied on the ground that the crime of the convicted man was committed after the passage of the act creating the new method of execution. It is worth while to notice that the court asserts that if the punishment were unusual and cruel, like burning at the stake, it would be authorized to interfere.

THE MOST POPULAR SCHEDULE.

A Washington special writer, review-

ing the action of the committee of the

whole on different propositions, says that "the vote on the sugar schedule disclosed the unexpected strength of the measure;" and such was the case. Even the bounty clause was sustained by a vote of 132 in favor to 86 against while Mr. Breckinridge's proposition to maintain nearly the present rate of duties was defeated by a vote of 126 yeas to 84 nays, and Mr. Coleman's motion to strike out the clause putting raw sugars on the free list was rejected by a vote of 36 yeas to 127 nays. The names of those voting to retain very nearly the present rate of duties on sugar, the proposition of Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, are not printed, but, with rare exceptions, they are Democrats who are denouncing Republicans for taxing the necessaries of life. Consistency would be a jewel if found in Democratic action, and one of great price because of its exceeding rarity. But the point the Journal desires to make is that, in spite of the fact that the sugar schedule, by which all raw sugars are put upon the free list, was ably and persistently assailed by Louisiana members and the beet-sugar experimenters, nearly every Republican was in favor of it, and quite a number of Democrats did not oppose it. There is but one reason for this, and that is the general demand of the country for free sugars. It will be remembered that the ways and means committee was long divided on the sugar question, and at first a majority was not in favor of free sugar, but when its members realized that the people were decidedly in favor of it all of the Republicans of the committee except one voted to make raw sugars free. It is the strong and popular feature of the bill. The local press in all parts of the country shows it, and during the past years, when Republican leaders have spoken of abolishing the internal revenue and letting tobacco and whisky go untaxed, the Republican rankand-file voter has dissented, maintaining that so long as sugar is taxed whisky should not escape taxation.

It is asserted that the finance committee of the Senate will make a new tariff bill rather than attempt a series of amendments to that passed by the House. The tariff bill prepared by the Senate finance committee and passed by that body in 1888 cut down the sugar duty materially, and several of its members were known to be in favor of free sugar. The new bill, if one is prepared as a substitute for the McKinley bill, will be prepared by the majority of the same committee that made the bill which the Senate passed, and consists of Senators Morrill, Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Al lison, Aldrich and Hiscock, Republicans and Senators Voorhees, McPherson, Harris and Vance, Democrats. There can be little or no doubt that the Republicans of that committee will decide for free sugar as did the Republican members of the ways and means committee and that the Republicans in the Senate who constitute a larger majority of that body than do the Republicans of th House, will indorse the action of their party in the lower branch.

NO MORE NEW SOUTH

Now that Henry W. Grady is dead and the paper which he conducted has passed into the control of men who do not seem to have his progressive spirit there seems to be a revolt on the part of the established Democratic press against the new South idea in that section. Th Charleston News and Courier rejoices in "the old South," which it is sure wil arise, one of these days, to give a deathblow to the "spurious reform" of the North, whatever that may be. Before the murder of Mr. Dawson, who was the editor of that paper, it favored the Blair bill for the purpose of educating th colored people, but of late it has changed its tune. It prefers that the negro shall leave South Carolina, assuming that the white immigrant will take his place as a laborer, leaving his ideas, which are not of the old South, behind him The Nashville American, since it has passed into the management of the freetrade element, declares that "the new South is a farce which is depraying and corrupting in its influence; it is a sordid, grinding and mercenary spirit, which comes to mock at our old ideas of honor and chivalry, and supplant them." And so another of the hopes which many people in the North have been called upon to believe in seems to be in danger of being shattered by the Bourbon press of the South.

TRANSPARENT DISHONESTY.

The News of last evening contains a statement, purporting to come from M Peelle, to the effect that he will ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the case brought against him by Mr. Worrell, the legally appointed State Statistician. Mr. Peelle is reported as saying that he "has ninety days in which to file the petition for the rehearing, which will throw the date of its filing so late that it cannot be considered by the court until after the summer vacation." by which time he will have served out his term. The Journal cannot believe that this position will be taken by Mr. Peelle. For a man to hold on to an of- through the inactivity of the moral fice after the highest court has settled | nature." There is one good thing to be every question of title and declared that he has no right thereto, and is in wrongful possession thereof, is disregarding | hypocrisy of "tariff reform," and do not the law. It is defying authority. Yet, care a peanut if the world does know if the report in the News is correct, this corpus in the case of Kemmler, under | is Mr. Peelle's purpose, and it is put upon

Court will have adjourned until fall. This would be dishonesty so glaring that the statement of it sufficiently reveals it. It is deliberately proposed to physically hold an office to which Mr. Peelle has no right by the utterly indefensible trick of not asking for a rehearing until too late for the court to pass upon it before fall. It is not for the purpose of getting a rehearing, but for delay, and this purpose is shamelessly avowed. An office is to be retained and its usefulness destroyed by a dishonest trick. The public is to be injured and the State's trust violated that a man who has no right to it may hold on a little longer. We know of no exhibition of desire for place more disgusting than this. It is thirst for office gone mad. It is a private dishonesty and a public wrong. Hence we cannot believe that Mr. Peelle intends to pursue this course. It is a course that would meet the condemnation of all honest

A VOICE FROM FLORIDA Attention is called to a communication which recently appeared in the De Land Weekly News, of Florida, addressed to President Harrison. The facetious frankness of the writer strengthens rather than weakens his statements. He accords intelligence and morality to the Democrats of Florida, and attributes their policy of persecution to their conviction that they "have a divine right to rule the State, and that to disagree with that party is a crime, to be punished with chains, stripes and sometimes death." He calls attention to the moderate enforcement of the laws of the United States, and asserts that only one man has been killed in such enforcement, and he was a United States officer, whose murderer is shielded by the Democratic officials of Florida. The story which he tells of the persecution of Republicans by Florida officials is one which should rouse indignation in the hearts of all fair-minded men. Is it true? Are Republicans persecuted, sent to jail, and from jail to the penitentiary on trumped-up charges, to deprive them of the right to vote? He makes that charge, and those against whom it is made can easily disprove it if it is not true. Some of the writer's specifications are known to be true, namely: that cities have been robbed of their charters in order to take them out of the control of Republican majorities, and that the federal authorities ha been interfered with in the enforcement of the laws. What is the remedy? The administration will enforce the laws the United States, but what power can reach a State government which shields the murderers of federal officers, defends those accused of ballot-box crimes, and convicts men, sends them to vile prisons, and takes from them the right of suffrage, simply because they are not of the ruling party and would overthrow its rule if fair elections were held? The Democratic leaders could stop these crimes and restore justice and popular government to Florida by a word, but, instead, they, with all their organs, denounce the mildest attempts to enforce the laws of the United States. One

THE address which Assistant Postmaster-general Clarkson delivered last evening before the Norfolk Club in Boston will commend itself to thoughtful men and women as the utterance of an earnest man who conscientiously and profoundly believes every word he has spoken. Every sentence bears the impress of thorough conviction. As a piece of English, it may be taken as a model of terse, concise and clear expression; but those who read lose sight of that in the deep earnestness of a man who believes in the sacredness of human rights and the accountability of nations to God. The conscience in the speech carries one back to the Republicanism of 1860-1864. As an appeal for freedom and justice it will remind older New Englanders of the voice of Garrison and the earnestness of Sumner. What he says of the tariff is the judgment of an intelligent man, and while his ideas of the management of the civil service of the country will not meet with general approval, the system he favors would insure efficiency in the public service. He strips the lion's skin of independence from the mugwump press and shows the real Democratic animal that it covers. short, it is a timely utterance, and will fan into flame the spark of Republicanism in the hearts of the Republican

thing which the state of things in Flori-

da, as set forth by the letter, makes

clear, is that Congress should pass such

a law for the election of Representatives

to Congress as will take the power to

stuff ballot-boxes, to drive Republicans

or any other voters from the polls, from

the officials of Florida. Indeed, it em-

phasizes that duty.

SUCH an attempt to pry into the private fairs of the people has never been attempted before, and it should not be submitted to this time. There is no law that can compel anyone to make public the secrets of his household, no matter what statutes may be passed, and it was never intended that the penalty of refusing to answer should attach in such a case as this. The obnoxious questions probably originated in the fertile brain of Robert P. Porter, who was selected to superintend the census on account of the high tariff screeds he furnished during the last presidential

election. - Memphis Avalanche (Dem.). It may relieve the minds of some of these Democratic objectors to the "insolent census questions" to know that they originated in the fertile brain of the late S. S. Cox, author of the census bill

THE public is informed upon such good Democratic authority as the Kansas City Times that "Vaux is known at home as a 'Bourbon of Bourbons,' which simply means that he is an uncompromising free-trader and an old-school Democrat, who does not believe that politics is a game which may be won said of the Missouri Democrats. They do not take much stock in the gauzy that the ultimate object of the "reform" movement is the exchange of the American for the English policy. This decla-

tor Vest's famous challenge of the protected industries to a war of extermina-

THREE colored ministers are dropped from the list of contributors of the Baptist Teacher because they said warm things of their treatment by Southern ruffians on their way to Indianapolis last year. The editor who dropped them retains on the list several white ministers who said "warm" things because their colored brethren dared protest against outrage. But, of course, that is

test against certain features of the design chosen to crown the soldiers' monument has aroused the ire of the persons who profess to have a corner on art information and who rashly expressed their opinion of the figure selected before they stopped to think about it. Having hastily decided that it embodied the highest possible conception of the idea sought to be conveyed by the monument, they are determined to adhere to that decision at all hazards. If they had any clear understanding of the meaning of the are landing to the skies, their profound dissertations on the nobility of art in general, and the transcendent merit of this bit of it in particular, would be more impressive. One of them says the figure selected is a symbol of an idea, and that the same is true of the torch and the sword. Just so; but what ideas? The critic quoted thinks the woman balanced on the globe, an eagle on her head, a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, typifies Indiana. Heretofore she has been described as "Liberty," while another intimation is that she is intended to represent "Victory." Is it any wonder that the Journal-which, we are informed, has a low idea of art-failed to recognize instantly the great and artistic thought conveyed in the design, when the self-constituted high priests of art are still mixed on the question? It may be true, as these disof culture declare, that there soldier, but such a figure certainly conveys an idea, and a clear one. Is it because it is so clear that all who run may read that it is not art? At all events, it might be well to decide at the beginning who the woman is who is to symbolize the crowning results of the Indiana soldiers' work. And when her identity is established the high priests should assemble and consider whether the artistic unities would not be as well preserved by the removal of the eagle from her head. The sword and the torch being supposed to represent Great Thoughts, are developments of art that probably cannot be dispensed with, but the eagle ought to be made to loosen its clutch on her hair. If it is absolutely necessary, for art's sake, that it should remain in the neighborhood, let it have a pole to roost on.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Atlanta Constitution professes to see a proof of President Harrison's unpopularity in the fact that few people turn to look at him when he walks on the street, whereas, on the contrary, Mr. Cleveland attracts every eye. People are so constituted that they will naturally look twice at a man weighing four hundred pounds-as many a dimemuseum freak can testify-when one of only 150 goes unnoticed; but this does not indicate that the people want the fat man for President. And what would not the unfortunate Mr. Cleveland give to be physically as inconspicuous as President

An appeal comes from the colored di-States for aid in establishing a national headquarters. Louisville is chosen as the place for the building, which it is estimated will cost \$30,000. The enterprise is a laudable one, and if successful will be of benefit as a central point of work in promoting the moral welfare and prosperity of young men. Contributors are asked to address evangelist Albert Mack, of Louisville, Ky.

THERE are independent voters and there are "floating" voters, between which classes there is a distinction with a very large difference. Likewise there are independent newspapers and there are "floating" newspapers with an eye single to the main chance, and of the two the latter seem to

IF you want to go West, young man, you can go without it costing you much, but you had better buy a round-trip ticket. There is no great object in going west of Indiana, and people who do so are apt to come back if they can.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS is building a ninetynine-room residence in Randolph county, West Virginia. SENATOR CARLISLE was a Union man

cratic elector in 1864. WHAT is known in Omaha as the Folsom roperty is valued at \$800,000, in which Mrs. Cleveland holds a one-sixth interest.

during the war and declined to be a Demo-

ROBERT LOUIS STEPHENSON, the novelist, is a Presbyterian and in favor of the singleness of purpose. Therefore he would have THE secretary of the Chinese legation at Paris, General Tcheng-Ki-Tong, was mar-

ried recently to a country girl at her village home in the south of France. DU MAURIER, the artist, is writing a novel to be illustrated by himself. If his works are as able as his pictures he will make a volume which will delight the peo-

THE medal which has just been presented to Mr. Stanley by the Geographical Society is the first special medal for such services that has ever been struck by that

THE Duke of Northumberland, perhaps the greatest land-owner in England, has ust entered his eighty-first year. He owns more than 200,000 acres, with a rent-roll of \$875,000 a year.

A MAN has started from New York in a cance, with the intention of reaching the mouth of the Columbia river, a distance of ,000 miles. He expects to arrive at his des-

PRINCESS DE SAGAN recently appeared on the beach at Trouville, France, in a bathing costume, one side of which was white and the other blue, the conceit being carried out to the details of gloves, buttons THE Princess of Wales is reported as not being charmed with the prospect of becom-

ing a grandmother. The distinction is too

suggestive of age. She will protest against the "logic of events" by dressing more gayly than ever. FLAGLER, the millionaire, was the son of a poor farmer, and the ambition of his boyhood was to be a hotel-keeper. He is now worth \$30,000,000, and his magnificent hotel, the Ponce de Leon, shows that he has

carried out the desire of his youth in grand AN interesting story comes from England anent Prince Albert Victor, second son of the Prince of Wales. When he was a lad at school he was, as are most boys, nearly always short of money. He would, on parsentence, in New York, to be executed by electricity, is no surprise. After all the courts of the State of New York had decided that the method of punishment is the ground that he has sixty (not pinety) ican for the English policy. This declaticularly desperate occasions, write to his august grandmother to help him out of his dilemma. The Queen always answered his simply means an "uncompromising free trader" is as engagingly frank as Senative Indication of the English policy. This declaticularly desperate occasions, write to his august grandmother to help him out of his dilemma. The Queen always answered his appeals for aid with a very kind letter of trader" is as engagingly frank as Senatic Indication that the method of punishment is time this sixty days expires the Supremental trader is as engagingly frank as Senatic Indication that the method of punishment is time this sixty days expires the Supremental trader is as engagingly frank as Senatic Indication that the method of punishment is time this sixty days expires the Supremental trader is a senatic indication that the method of punishment is time this sixty days expires the Supremental trader is a supremental trader is a senatic indication to help him out of his dilemma. The Queen always answered his appeals for aid with a very kind letter of advice, but no money. On such occasions

Albert Victor would go out into the campus and sell the Queen's autograph letter to the highest bidder. A large number of En-glish families are said to have such letters

M. DUMAS, the younger, is sixty-six, hale, vigorous and broad-shouldered, with gray hair, the ample forehead of a thinker, and a shrewd, satrical expression about his mouth. He is very rich, and lives with his books and his grandchildren in the Avenue de Villiere, Paris.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK, relieved from caree of state, is now seeking rest and pleasure in England, spending his time among friends, who appreciate him, and giving confidentially those interesting de-tails about his father's resignation or dismissal which have already become public

THE sale of the interesting original manscripts of Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, with some autograph programmes of private theatricals in which both took part, will begin in London in June. The entire original manuscripts of "No Name,"
"The Moonstone" and "The Woman in White" of Collins, and the manuscripts of some of Dickens's poems are in this collec-

STEWART WILLIAM, who died in 1882 in India, had married the daughter of a Begum, and adopted her religion. He was afterward reconverted to Christianity. His widow and son have a claim on the Gardner peerage in England, and the London World thinks there will be an interesting suit some day to settle the succes-

sion to the title, although it is not worth a In a letter to London Truth, Mrs. Emily Crawford, the noted Paris correspondent, prints the following, which refers te Mr. Huntington's son-in-law. Prince Hatzfeldt: "A young American lady who married, not long since, in haste, a German prince of a non-sovereign house, who was always hanging about the circus and the stables, is said to be repenting at leisure. The old passion for gambling, which was smoldering for want of means to satisfy it, has burst out again, and is indulged in from dusk to lawn, and often later, in swell clubs to which this personage belongs. He wants his bride to go and live with him in Vienna. where he knows she would not, for want of birth, be admitted to any of the houses of the great illustrious where he would be re- | good Democrats are afraid to appear. to him. It is lucky for her that her interest in her fortune is closely settled upon herself, and that she is unable to dispose of it by anticipation.

The Anti-Tariff Pressure on the Senate.

The passage by both houses of Congress of the administrative customs bill, and now the passage of the McKinley tariff bill in the House, will thoroughly alarm the representatives of foreign houses in this country and those who depend for their profits on the sale of foreign goods. As a result it is likely that within the next few weeks great pressure will be brought upon the Senate and no stone left unturned to weak. en the McKinley bill. But the party pledged to a courageous policy in regard to the tariff—to a policy of unhesitatingly giving full protection when that protection s needed, and is just and right and in the nterest of American labor and American omes. The Press does not believe that one leading Republican Senator will falter in upholding this principle.

The Decision Against Polygamy.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the church confiscation case will be no surprise to any one in Utah. There was no doubt about the law; to have decided any other way would have been equivalent to saying that Congress could not in any way pass a binding law for the government of Territories, if, in the name of a creed, a man or class of men, pleased to deride it. We are glad of the decision simply because it is a full vindication of our United States courts. It can no longer be said they were governed by sinister influences, without including the Supreme Court of the United tates also. It is most singular that in the face of these repeated defeats the Mormon authorities will not, for the sake of their own people, adjust their institution to the rule of the Republic.

Injudicious Postponement.

ittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph The report on the Presbyterian Board of Publication, alleging crookedness in the management denounced by Dr. Benjamin Agnew as criminally libelous, which came lown to the present from the last General Assembly, has been postponed to the next one, although Dr. Agnew declared that it was doing an injury from which the board would not recover in a century. When like charges were made some years ago against the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern, those impulsive people, in General Conference, seized the subject, head and tail, and made an end of it then and there. once and for all, which experience has proved was the wise thing to do.

Terrible to Contemplate.

It would be not only a pity but a disgrace for this country to suffer professional basewould have no "national game," and without a "national game" several thousands of young men who now consent to serve their country on the field for a few paltry thousands a year might be utterly lost to fame digging sewers or driving street-cars. while their numerous and grateful clients would be losing their money on the races. Without a "national game," moreover. there would be no "magnates," and what is a country without "magnates" to charm the public eye and fill the public ear with variegated wisdom?

A Few Conundrums.

Does your milkman know that you have got religion? Does your butcher know that you expect some day to occupy a mansion in the sky? Does he have to keep open shop for you on Sunday? Does your newsboy know that he is dealing with a Christian! Does your washerwoman know that she is toiling for a child of God? If you had to get into heaven on the testimony of your dress-maker, could you do it? If not, why

Out of His Sphere.

It is not necessarily a mark of inveterate partisanship to observe that ruffianly conduct in Congress is confined almost exclusively to the Democratic side of the House The fact is so conspicuous that no intelligent and observant foreign critic would fail to make a note of it. Republicanism produces very few loud-mouthed bullies and bluffers like Bynum, of Indiana, and it does not send such men to Congress.

The Country Is Safe.

The same Democrats who are predicting woe and calamity to follow the adoption of the McKinley tariff bill prophesied even worse things of resumption. The same cllows, in 1864, said the war would last forty years and that free government would overthrown if Lincoln defeated Mc-Clellan. Don't be alarmed, good people The government is in the hands of its

Would Be Death to the Ticket, Kearney (Neb.) Enterprise

Congressman Bynum is said to be a Dem ocratic vice-presidential candidate for '92 He is starting in well. His recent censure by the national House is probably considered by him to be a strong bid for the office. should Mr. Bynum secure the nomination the great American people will proceed forthwith to the ballot-boxes and indorse that censure in a most emphatic manner.

Will Have to Fall Back on Our Wives.

The latest thing in trusts is a Biscui Trust, which has just been completed by the signing of papers in New York last week The capital stock has been placed at \$5,000. 000, and all the factories in this country and Canada have been swept into it. In trust is expected to be a big dividend-paying concern at once.

A Party of Action.

Philadelphia Inquirer The Republican party is a party of action and not professions merely. It is not disturbed by the threats of its enemies. Proud of past achievements, it looks to the future with confidence. It is the party of the people and it will prevail. The protection flag floats proudly in the breeze and the free-traders are undone.

IN FLORIDA PERSECUTION

How the Democrats of that State Exercise Their Power as Officeholders.

Republicans Arrested on Trivial Charges and Confined in Dirty Prisons-Power Grossly Abused in Order to Retain Office.

DeLand (Fig.) Weekly News. Mr. Harrison, Dear Sir-A short time ago

F. W. Hawthorne, editor of the Times Union, addressed, through the columns of his paper, an open letter to you, so I thought might make bold to do the same. I am, of course, aware that you are not a chronic reader of the DeLand Weekly News, and I think that should anyone mention Mr. Hawthorne's letter and paper in your presence you would say, if you said anything, "Who in Sam Hill is F. W. Hawthorne, and what in the nation is the Times-Union?" I read the letter at the time it was published, and did not see anything in it, although I acknowledge that Mr. Hawthorne is a writer of marked ability and that the Times-Union is the leading paper in the State. But since its publication I have noticed that it has been copied into several Florida papers, and the Times-Union says that it has caused deep and widespread agitation at the North. So I hunted up the letter and read it again. Then I read it some more. Then I stood on my head and tried it that way. And the only conclusion I can come at is that the letter is a weak defense of a

This conclusion may be my fault and not that of the letter. In the world's broad field of battle I am only a nine-spot, and my opinion is not on a par with that of a ustice of the United States Supreme Court; but such as it is, you, the Times-Union and the rest of the world are welcome to it. The Times-Union strives to impress upon you that the condition of defiance to the government now existing in parts of Florida is the fault of the United States court in Jacksonville, before which it seems that

are not, on the whole, a bad set. In intellience and morality they will compare favorably with any people on the face of the earth. Unfortunately, they have an idea that the Democratic party has a divine right to rule the State, and that to disagree with that party is a crime to be punished by chains and stripes, and sometimes death. In this fair and sunny State there are many communities where a Republican would be Il-treated if he expressed his sentiments coldiy, and nowhere in Florida can a man make himself prominent in opposing the Democratic party without being more or

I have watched the proceedings of the United States court, and have noticed that once in a while, after a long and expensive trial, a man was fined or imprisoned for a political offense. I have not heard of any cruel and unusual punishment being in icted, nor of Democrace languishing for days, and weeks, and months behind the bars of a prison waiting for trial before a court, the machinery of which had been used for purposes of partisan persecution. On the contrary, Democratic offenders against the law have been mildly dealt with. They have been sumoned to appear before the court, rather than arrested; they have almost alway been admitted to bail and, unless the proof against them was absolute and conclusive, they have been ac-

How about the other side? The jury lists n this State are made up by the commisoners, and the commissioners are appoint d by the Governor. The Governor is a Democrat, he appoints Democrats as comissioners, and the commissioners generalpick out Democrats for jurymen. The dge on the bench is always a Democrat and the prosecuting attorney is never any-

It is true that political offenses are no

ried in the State courts. But in the case of a man who has made himself prominent in politics, political considerations always enter into the trial, and often decide it. Between one Democrat and another, be tween one Republican and another, legal proceedings in the State courts are probaly as fair as anywhere in the world. But between a Democrat and a Republican, the Republican always has to work harder to get justice than the Democrat—if he gets

When it comes to criminal cases, it is no use denying that Republicans do not stand an equal chance for justice with Democrats. According to law, a man who has been convicted of felony loses his right to vote, and for that reason many Republicans have been sent to the penitentiary for offenses for which a Democrat would hard ly have been arrested; and if arrested would have either been acquitted or found guilty of only a misdemeanor.

And the Florida State penitentiary! No man that knows its horrors but who fears it worse than he does hell; for it is a place where the avarice of contractors and the cruelty of guards, recruited from the lowest element, combine to make prison life worse than death, and at least as bad as anything any reasonable person can fear on the other side of death-a place where men are not only obliged to expiate of fenses against society but by overwork, stint of food and lack of protection against the elements, are compelled to earn money to make rich the beneficiaries of the in fernal contract system, which is the black est blot on the escutcheon of our State. In the State penitentiary there are now 10 convicts, of whom at least five-sevenths are Republicans, arrested by Democratic officers, prosecuted by Democratic attorneys, tried by Democratic juries and sent enced by Democratic judges, and it is pretty

safe to say that politics had something to

do with a good many of their cases.

Then our county jails. If you should investigate you would finhat three-fourths of their occupants are Republicans. You will also find that in nine cases out of ten the sheriff of the county has the contract to feed the prisoners, for the board of each of whom he is allowed 40 cents a day by the State. You will nearly always find said prisoners insufficiently fed on the coarsest and least nutritious viands, causing you to rather more than imagine that the sheriff is striv ing to make money out of the State at the expense of the unfortunate beings who are in his power. You will find that the sherif is always anxious to keep the jail full, and for that reason is ever on the lookout for criminals of the poor and friendless variety -men and boys who have no rich friends to ge their security, and who, for offenses for which a Democrat would not be molested, are arrested and hustled off to prison and remain there, wallowing in filth, add ing to the pecuniary receipts of their jaile by enforced abstinence and awaiting trial. which, when it comes, means that, if possi ble they will be convicted of felony and sent to the penitentiary, to minister to more greed and to lessen the Republican

It is no use to talk about the Bastile, the Castle of Chillon, the Tower of London the Star Chamber and the Inquisition. The courts and prisons of Florida can show just as much injustice and cruelty, and for far less cause. The men who filled the prisons of Europe with political and religious offenders thought that the fates of souls and nations were at stake, but the Democrats of Florida only fear to lose their offices. I don't mean to say, Mr. President, that because the Democrats persecute us you should persecute them, for, in the first place, two wrongs don't make one right, and, in the second place, any man wh knows you and knows the law, knows you have neither the inclination nor the power

to be a Nero. It is true that a large majority of the Republican voters of Florida belong to an in ferior race, but I have never seen any law, either human or divine, that justifies their being treated with injustice or cruelty.

The Democrats claim to have a majority in this State, but somehow they fear to have the matter put to a test. Having the election machinery in their hands, they disfranchise Republican votes by the hundred and do not scruple to use violence where fraud is not sufficient to accomplish their ends. Republicans by the score have been killed, Republicans by the hundred have been abused, and Republicans by the thousand have been disfranchised for being Republicans, and the Democratic papers of the State have printed hundreds of columns of matter not only in denial, but defense of such practices.

he was a Republican, a government office discharging his duty, and he was shot down, without a chance to defend himself. by a Democrat, who would ere now have

paid the penalty of his crime had he not been shielded by the Democratic officials of the State of Florida. The Republicans of Florida are immense-ly well satisfied with your course, Mr. President, and they wish you could do more. If the government you represent will take steps to insure free and fair elections in this State, we will put it in the Re-

votes if we can only get them counted.

It has become the fashion for Democratic papers to taunt us for not having our votes counted anyhow if we, as we say, have the majority, and they accuse us of cowardice for not so doing. Well, maybe we will take a leaf out of their book some day, and dose them with their own medicine. It is true that a great many Republican voters in Florida do not know how to read, but nearly all know how to shoot, and they may make up their minds some day that Republicans have got just as much right as Democrats to stand over ballot-boxes with

rifles in their hands We wouldn't mind the Democrats holding the offices and drawing salaries if the would only act fair in other things. We wouldn't care so much about their taking away our votes if they didn't also take away our privileges, sometimes our liberties and occasionally our lives. Unfor-

tunately, political oppression goes hand in hand with every other kind of oppression. The Democratic party of Florida is dis-gusting and alarming all honorable and sensible men by its violence, rapacity, corruption and want of statesmanship. It may be that this better element will in time become able to purify the government y peaceful means. On the other hand, the Democratic party may go on in its chosen way, defrauding, imprisoning and killing Republicans, robbing cities of their charters, stuffing ballot-boxes and packing juries, defying the government and public sentiment, until some day its oppression will become too grievous to be borne any longer, and then there will be an upheaval and the red hand of revolution will right

wrongs and inflict retaliation. The only way to avoid such an ending is to see that the law is enforced and that the will of the people is respected. If the Democrats rise in armed resistance against the officers of the United States Court, what can they expect from Republicans, who have such reason to fear the decrees of the

If a Republican indicted by a State court should evade and resist arrest, and the forth its hand to protect him from the State officers, no matter how unjust his prosecution might be, the man and the govern-ment would be denounced by every Democrat between Turtle Harbor and Puget sound. And yet such a course would be just as much right as it is for the citizens of Florida to evade and resist the officers of the government, and for the State officers

to connive at their resistance and evasion. So, Mr. President, if you will go right ahead and do your best to get the law enforced and the votes counted, the people will be with you every time. GEORGIA CRACKER.

THE CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK A Field Where the Memory of Noble Milltary Deeds Will Be Perpetuated.

Vashington Post.

Among the measures likely to be reached soon after the tariff bill is disposed in the House is the bill establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. There is scarcely a Representative whose soldier constituents are not personally interested in this bill. Its original purpose was to give the Western armies a counterpart of the Gettysburg field, whereon they might erect monuments to mark and perpetuate the record of some of their most brilliant fighting. Chickamauga and Chatwere selected not only because it happened that all the Westarmies were united but Hooker's army of two corps from the Potomac also joined them there. Then Chickamauga was a deadly battle, one of the most stubborn on both sides of modern times, with a percentage of losses rising above the most noted European battles, while Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, upon whose slopes all the armies of the North and of the South were represented, was the grandest spectacular battle of the war. There Maine and the rest of New England met troops from Texas and Louisiana. There Minnesota and Iowa faced Florida and South Carolina And between these extremes troops from the whole central North and the entire Confederacy joined their forces for battle. Or no other field were so many of the armies on both sides operating together. The marking of their lines will, therefore, preserve a notable chapter illustrative of

American prowess in battle The cost is insignificant. Each State is to mark the lines of its own troops, as has been done at Gettysburg. This will proceed under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe and under his control. The purpose is not to lay out great avenues at Chickamanga, but to preserve the field as it now is; and this condition, except in the growth of timber, is exactly as it was when the armies marched off the fiel twenty-seven years ago. The roads about Missionary Ridge are to be ceded without cost. Since they overlook every point of the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain fields, they are all that will be needed to exhibit on monuments and tablets to visit-

ors a complete history of the battles about this mountain stronghold. The Post has a suggestion to make which without argument, will commend itself to those who may be charged with the work of establishing this national park, which is destined to be the most noted and remarkable military object-lesson in the world Let the names of ithe officers and members of the Congress which created the park appear graven on enduring tablets at the entrance. In fact, these names, by State delegations, could and should be cast upon the columns of the arch which will span the northern approach to the grounds. Next to having fought on those fields, will it be an conor to have a name thus handed down through family generations as one whose influence and whose vote aided in preserving an imperishable record of the American deeds of arms which made those plains, and ridges, and mountains forever famous in history.

A CALL FOR THE FACTS.

Religious Paper Wishes the Public to Be Informed of the Doings of Public Men. Central Christian Advocate.

The newspapers of Washington would render a great service to the country if instead of shielding our national legislators from humiliating exposure they would hold them up to public gaze whenever their lives became an offense to morality. The people would like to know how the men they send to Washington to make laws are conducting themselves. They do not desire ungenerous personalities, partisan misrepresentation or fabrication or mere inferences or rumors; but they would like to have the unvarnished facts-such facts as any careful and impartial observer at Washington could furnish. They are of the opinion that a Senator or Representative who indulges freely in intoxicating liquor is not a fit person to intrust with serious legislation; and they have reason to suspect that one who is unable to control his appetite will be especially open to the temptation to sacrifice principle for a money consideration. Some hint of the information that the Washington press could furnish us along this line is given in an Associated Press dispatch of last week. A certain policeman on the witness-stand, in testify. ing about a disreputable locality, said that a few days ago he saved a Congressman who was intoxicated from being robbed there. Continuing, the officer said: "There was another Congressman down there under the influence of liquor, and I cared for him also. He became indignant because wanted to protect him against thieves, and he took my number to have me dismissed. It is hardly necessary to add that the names of these parties were not asked for.

Or Do Without Gas.

Whenever a gas company drills a hole from which no gas is produced; whenever it has a broken well; whenever it gets cheated in a purchase, it costs the taxyers nothing. But when the naturalgas trustees get their foot in it, or meet with any mishap, every man who pays taxes has to help foot up the bills.

What Are the Enumerators For?

Nebraska Journal. of matter not only in denial, but defense of such practices.

On the other hand, the United States Court has prosecuted comparatively few political offenders, has persecuted none, and has not convicted many. But one man has been killed in relation to its acts, and to this exhibition of nerve.

The census department asks the Journal to compile and forward, free of expense, some statistics from Lincoln that could not be gathered satisfactorily without a week of hard labor. The most hardened reporter in the establishment would take off his hat to this exhibition of nerve.